बालकों को शोषण से बचाने के लिए, विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों के उपबंधों को प्रवर्तित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर प्रवर्तन तंत्र विद्यमान है। इन अधिनियमों के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करने वाले नियोजकों पर अभियोग चलाए जा सकते हैं।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में निर्देश

1387. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या **नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों द्वारा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986, को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार के निर्देशों की उपेक्षा की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे राज्य कौन से हैं; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य आयोग द्वारा कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं एवं दिनांक 30 जून, 1995 तक कितने मामलों का निपटान कर दिया गया है?

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली विभाग) (श्री विनोद शर्मा): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रारंभ से राज्य आयोगों में 24,107 मामले दायर हुए हैं, जिनमें से 12,903 मामलों का निपटान किया जा चुका है।

Chari Committee for the working of coal industry

1388. SHRI ; PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri K.S.R. Chari to look into the working of the coal industry and for framing a new policy about the coal industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the terms of reference of the Committee;

(d) whether the Committee will also consider, with an open mind, the privatisation of coal industry as has been done in other various sectors of the economy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Planning Commission has constituted a Committee on Integrated Coal Policy under the Chairmanship of Shri K.S.R. Chari.

(b) The composition of the committee is given below:

1.	Shri K.S.R. Chari	Chairman
2.	Secretary, Ministry of Power	Member
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Coal	Member
4.	Member (Transportation), Rly. Board	Member
5.	Chairman, Coal India Limited	Member
6.	Chairman & Managing Director, NTPC	Member
7.	Shri R.G. Mahendru, Former Chairman, CMPDI	Member
8.	Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission	Member Secretary

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(d) to (f) The terms of reference of the Committee cover the aspect of adoption of an appropriate policy package so as to attract private investment.

Statement

The terms of reference of the Committee are given below:

The study is to address to issues for an Integrated Coal Policy for adoption by the Government in the IX and X Plan periods. It would, *inter alia*, incorporate:

A. Broad assessment of demand for coal (coking and non-coking) and Lignite for different sectors of the economy in the Ninth and Tenth Plans periods (1997-2007).

1. *Power Sector*

a. Power Ministry's estimation of capacity additions with different fuels in power sector for Ninth and Tenth Plans (1997-2007).

b. Evaluation of relative costs for thermal power generation with different fuels at different repesentative locations including at pitheads and load centres.

c. The techno-economics of exercising least-cost options in the choice of deshaled/beneficiated indigenous coals vis-a-vis imported coals/Natural Gas/ other fuels for Power Generation, based on delivered price per heat unit and its impact on plant performance and costs of generation, apart from the angle of security of supplies and environmental pollution.

d. New and emerging clean coal technologies for power generation and the scope for their adoption in the Ninth and Tenth Plans.

2. Steel Sector

(a) What new and emerging technologies for steel making are under implementation-introduction of Coal Dust Injection, Partial Briquetting, Formed coke etc. Making use of non-coking coals-so as to reduce dependence on coking coal? What is the scope of their adoption in the Ninth and Tenth Plans periods?

(b) How does the Steel Sector view the performance of Coking Coal Washeries with particular reference to the quality and quantity of supplies of washed coal to the Steel Plants? Have the Steel plants availed of all possible technological innovations, including improvement in the quality of input of raw materials other than coal?

(c) Is the performance of captive collieries (TISCO's) optimal, having regard to the reserves held by them?

(d) What are the pros and cons of use of imported vis-a-vis indigenous coals for steel making and the implications of imports on the Coal/Steel producers in terms of their commercial interests and the interest of the country?

B. Review of Resources and Availability of Coal and Lignite in the period in the Ninth and Tenth Plans (1997-2007) as made by CMPDI/NLC etc. and their adequacy or otherwise to meet the demands.

(a) Approach necessary for ensuring an optimal mix of exploitation of coal through 'open cast' and 'underground' mines for meeting the potential demand.

(b) Identification of optimal transportation modes (Railways, Roads, Inland Waterways, etc.) for supplying coal to different consumers and availability and augmentation requirements of the infrastructure facilities; strategies necessary for promoting an optimal mix.

(c) Environmental issues related to production & utilisation of coal.

C. Investment and related Issues

(a) Broad estimte of the investments needed for production of coal, lignite, beneficiation and augmenting infrastructure/transport facilities for meeting the projected demand for coal by 2006-07; adoption of an appropriate policy package so as to attract private investment including from existing & potential customers both in the private & public sector.

(b) Identification of factors responsible for the steadily rising costs to the coal consumer through frequent increases in

pithead prices, apart from increases in the rates of Royalty, Railway freight etc.; strategies to overcome low productivity, high production costs, delays in sales realisation, accumulated losses and lack of consumer satisfaction; study of the need for restructuring the coal industry including issues relating to greater autonomy, removal of existing price and other controls, disbanding cross-subsidisation through CPRA and exposing the entire organisation to market-based competition;

(c) Regulatory measures necessary for promoting appropriate mining practices, for adoption of necessary environment management measures and for safeguarding consumer interests.

Quantity of Foodgrains Damaged in the Country

1389. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of foodgrains demaged due to flood and heavy rains in 1995 (till date) for being stored in the open and the estimate of loss, State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals to construct more godowns State-wise and other proposals to store the foodgrains properly; and

(c) the target date for completion of storage project?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The quantity of foodgrains stored in the open which have been reported so far as damaged in different States during 1995 due to natural causes such as unprecedented rains, floods and cyclones is as follows:

State	(in MTs)
1. Punjab	138.00
2. Rajasthan	539.00
3. Haryana	60.00
4. Andhra Pradesh	218.00
5. Kerala	30.16
6. Maharashtra	255.00
7. Madhya Pradesh	18.85
8. Gujarat	200.00
9. Karnataka	3.54
	1462.55

Foodgrains affected due to rains, floods and cyclones are salvaged and quantity recovered as damaged is disposed off as "not fit for human consumption" as per procedure in vogue. The estimated loss will be known only after disposal of the damaged foodgrains.

(b) and (c) Food Corporation of India has proposed to construct an additional capacity of 1.43 lakh tonnes during 1995-96 at the following States:—

State	(capacity in MTs)
1. Karnataka	10,000
2. Himachal Pradesh	1,670
3. N.E.F.	10,840
4. Madhya Pradesh	10,000
5. Andhra Pradesh	40,000
6. Punjab	50,870
7. Uttar Pradesh	20,000
Total	1,43,380

The targetted capacity of 1.43 lakh tonnes are expected to be completed during 1995-96.

The details of the main steps taken by Food Corporation of India to prevent damage in foodgrains during storage are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Food Corporation of India to prevent damage in foodgrains during storage

The foodgrains stock is held in the covered capacity to the extent possible. The remaining foodgrains stock, which cannot be accommodated in covered godowns is held under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement. Following steps have been taken by the Food